Union Square Theatre—My Partner.
Walinch's Theatre—A Child of the State
Windows Theatre—Unknown. The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending May 1, 1880, was: Total for the week ...

The Anti-Third-Term Republicans.

The Republicans who are determinedly opposed to a third term are beginning to show some signs of vitality. It would be creditable to the party if those signs were greater and more numerous.

The extent of the opposition to a third term is the true measure of the manhood and the character of the Republican party of to-day. What avails the bright and glorious period of its early history if that is to be dimmed and obscured now by the first marked step ever taken since the Revolution in the direction of a monarchy?

For the sake of the party itself, its heroic, patriotic, liberty-loving members should rally to save it from such an infamy.

Senator Beck's Foolish Roast. Mr. BECK made a strange remark in the Senate, on Friday last, when he said:

"It affords me great pleasure to be able to say that in providing for the army the Senate was able, without crossing a t or dotting an i, to pass the bill as recommended, and in providing for the navy it was able to de the same thing. We have passed two bills, providing fo the defence of the country by the army and navy, as asked by the departments, and that is a good deal, as the Senator from New York will admit, for a Democratic House to do for Republican Secretaries who have some times been charged with being there somewhat irregu

These two bills which Mr. BECK tells the country were blindly accepted just as they came from the hands of the War and Navy Departments appropriate more than fortytwo millions of dollars. One bill is for the support of a sham navy, composed mostly of rotten hulks, and confessedly worthless except as an official pretext for keeping up an establishment that is a dead loss of fifteen millions a year to the Treasury. The other bill provides for an army of twenty-five thousand men, when ten thousand would be more than sufficient for every public need. The superfluous fifteen thousand are fastened on the rolls solely to make excuse for a preposterously long roster of officers. The army is so top-heavy, in fact, that if distributed pro rata every officer would command less than ten men.

Instead of boasting of the passage of such bills, without an attempt to reform flagrant and notorious abuses and to put a stop to this spoliation of the Treasury, Mr. BECK should hang his head in shame. There is no apology for this indefensible misapplication of the public money.

Has it come to this, that a Democratic Congress is nothing more than the obedient instrument of a Fraudulent Administration? The people who pay the taxes and who have been cheated out of their rights will be slow to join in the self-congratulation of Mr BECK. He described the "Republican Secretaries" as "sometimes charged with being there somewhat irregularly." This is gingerly treatment of the foulest crime in American history.

Hayes's Chiriqui Raid.

When Mr. HAYES sent his filibustering expeditions to establish footholds on the Isthmrus, it was alleged that a right of occupancy had been acquired from the Chiriqu Improvement Company, owners of an old land grant derived from the United States of Colombia. When it turned out that this grant had reverted to Colombia a dozen years before, through non-performance of its conditions, the hint was dropped that the Bogota Government had, nevertheless, consented to this naval occupancy, despite the lapse of the Chiriqui Company's title.

This pretence is now exposed by the action of President CERVERA, who has sent messages not only to the American Consuls at Panama and Aspinwall, but to Washington, asking why the Kearsarge and Adams have for weeks been conducting secret surveys and examinations of Colombian waters, and landing detachments on Colombian territory

President CERVERA is credited with holding the opinion that it cannot be seriously intended to occupy Colombian territory, and that the mysterious movements of the two war ships are intended to aid in carrying out a dog-in-the-manger policy of the Washington Government, by frightening people away from the DE LESSEPS canal scheme But the main fact to note for the present is that this establishment of naval footholds on the Isthmus is apparently without the

consent of the Colombian Government. And Colombia is not the only country concerned in this naval raid. On the Pacific side of the Isthmus the Adams has been establishing a coaling station in the Gulf of Dulce, within the jurisdiction of Costa Rica So far as yet appears, the rights of Costa Rica have been ignored as completely as those of Colombia; and this conduct becomes specially discreditable in view of the fact that twelve years ago, when Prussia tried to get a foothold on the Bay of Limon, the Costa Rica Government promptly and decisively rejected her overtures, on the ground that the Monroe doctrine of the United States was sufficiently respected and adopted in Costa Rica to prevent her from conceding territorial dominion within her borders. The Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote, May 6, 1868, to LAPMANN, the Prus-Fian Consul at San José, as follows:

Although Costs Rica would most assuredly derive preat material advantages from the establishment of a naval station in any of her ports, principally on her north coast, still her traditional policy, surceing with those principles acknowledged by all America, and, above all with the peculiar circumstances of her situation forbids for to make special concessions beary Gorrangest whateer, however great her symbathy for the same, and however cly secured her independence and political autor

This action of Costa Rica was noted at the time in the State Department at Washington with appreciation and satisfaction; it would be a sorry return for HAYES to seize

quoted implies, she would withhold on prinsple from any Government whatever.

Thus far it does not appear from any in formation made public that either Colombia or Costa Rica has consented to the projects of Messrs. HAYES and THOMPSON-projects which in any event violate the traditional policy of the United States, and may lead to serious complications in the near future.

A Great Year for Emigration. This year promises to bring us the greatest toreign immigration of any year in the history of the country. The total is likely to exceed even that of the remarkable year 1854, when the number of arrivals at this port were over 319,000. Using the arrivals of the first four months of 1880 as the basis for an estimate, which we can safely do, they will aggregate not less than 400,000 for the twelve months.

Castle Garden is crowded with freshly landed Germans, Scandinavians, and Irish. Steamers with large passenger lists are daily discharging, and more are on the ocean. The great European steamship lines, especially the German, are taxed to their utmost to supply transportation for the emigrants, and every vessel at their com-mand will be crowded with the living freight throughout the summer and autumn.

The arrivals at Castle Garden in April exceded in number the aggregate of any previous month, and about equalled the total arrivals for the whole first quarter of the year, though those were more than three times the total for the same quarter of 1879. And the present month will undoubtedly show a large increase over April, the expected immigration being about 50,000. May is the favorite month for crossing the sea with this class of passengers, though the tide flows strongly throughout the summer, and September usually ranks next after May in the number of its arrivals.

From Germany and the Scandinavian countries the increase in emigration has so far this year been most marked. The Scandinavians are very desirable additions to our population. The German steamship companies not only have agencies in Sweden and Norway, but they also despatch vessels there to take emigrants, who formerly sailed from English ports. Besides, a direct line has been established from Copenhagen, and its steamers are coming hither with large passenger lists. These hardy immigrants are seeking homes in the Western States and Territories, and will prove most valu-

Irish emigration has also revived, though not yet has the destitution in Ireland produced its full effect. But the Irish usually prefer the summer for coming over, and not until a month or more from now shall we begin to see the marked increase in their emigration which will undoubtedly be exhibited this year. It is safe to estimate that Ireland will send us between one and two hundred thousand of its people in 1880, or more than three times the number of those who came over in 1879.

The great German and Irish emigration in the year 1854, and in the years just previous to it and immediately succeeding, worked a most important change in American society Its effects are visible in our politics and in our manner of living, in the introduction of new ideas and new habits. From the greater immigration of this year and the remaining years of this century, the West especially will be built up at a rapid rate, for thither the vast majority of newcomers are tending.

It is gratifying to learn that the quality immigrants arriving was never better They belong to the best agricultural and working classes of Europe, and their physical condition has been exceptionally good this year. Germany is sending the most, then comes Ireland, with England and the Scandinavian countries occupying the third

Just as We Expected.

It seems that the naval board appointed in favor of the completion of the vessels. Of course this is their decision, for it is the one they were selected to reach. When the project for the appointment of this board was first started it was plain enough that some naval clique had made up its mind that a desirable thing to do was to finish these obsolete vessels.

How much money it will take to go on with their revamping it is not possible to say. The board reject the existing plans for the reconstruction of the vessels, and offer specifications and changes of their own. Secon Robeson undertook to spoil them at great expense, and now to make them safe even will be a costly job. To make them efficient ironclads of the present day is something beyond the power of any contractor. They have not the displacement which will bear the armor of second and third rate ironelads

These old monitors have already been tinkered up until they are scarcely recognizable, and yet they are of no more value than when SECOR ROBESON first made them the excuse for squandering money on alterations and repairs. The changes proposed by this last board may be carried out regardless of expense; Secon Robeson's absurd work may be undone, and new work may be substituted after their own plans, which may or may not be better than his. and yet the Terror, Amphitrite, and Miantonomoh will belong to the class of ironclads of ten or fifteen years ago, not to that of the present day.

If their speed will admit of their doing it, ordinary prudence will compel them to run away from the European monitors, which are now regarded as the only really fighting ships of their class. They cannot hope to carry armor thick enough to keep out the shells of the 38-ton guns, to say nothing of the 80-ton and 100-ton guns; and an ironelad which cannot resist even the smallest of these rifles is not worth building. At an enormous cost it makes a pretence of impregnability, when in truth a swift, active, and easily managed unarmored steamer is a safer vessel for its crew in action, and a

more valuable and trustworthy ship of war. If we had needed a new ironclad, it would have been cheaper to build one up from the beginning than to undertake to remodel these old tubs of an obsolete class. But not needing one, and the whole ironclad question being still in dispute, whatsoever money we spend on the construction or remodelling of armored ships for seagoing uses is about as thoroughly squandered as if we laid it out on culrasses for the army.

If we shall ever need floating batteries for harbor defence, they will not be vessels like the three this board would complete or like anything they can be made, but cheaper and more impregnable craft of lighter draught, fit to crowd about an enemy like hornets, and to work in combination with fixed and movable torpedoes. For to us the whole practical naval problem resolves itself Into a question of harbor defence.

We have no ironclads worth counting, and the privileges and the territorial occupancy it is as silly as it will be expensive to make ing them into vividness. That would be which the little republic withheld from a pretence of having some by ripping up far worse than letting them fade. The sex last little and sex last little republic withheld from a pretence of having some by ripping up far worse than letting them fade. The

Prussia, and which, as the language just SECOR ROBESON'S patchwork and substituting new, in accordance with the recommendations and plans of this board.

The Prisoner Master.

There can scarcely be a doubt that the instinct of the public has divined at once the true cause of the pardon of WILLIAM H. KEMBLE. The reasons assigned by the Board of Pardons are ridiculous. If, as they say, the Judge had erred by inserting the term hard before labor, that error could have been corrected at any time before the execution of the sentence had been begun. But the Judge says this is a mistake. He committed no such error. The word hard was not in the sentence as he pronounced it. This word was inserted afterward, very likely for the very purpose of rendering the sentence erroneous.

Then the point made by the Board that imprisonment in a penitentiary has always been regarded at common law as infamous is still more farcical. Pray, since when has the bribing of legislators not been infamous? Does the Board consider that an offence which strikes with fatal force at the very foundation of Government-an offence to which the Legislature has affixed the extreme penalty of disqualification to hold office-is entirely respectable?

It is the crime, not the punishment, in

which the infamy consists. But the public mind, with unerring instinct, has grasped the true explanation of this hasty and marvellous pardon. It lies in the fact that KEMBLE was master of the situation. He was the Samson, with his arms around the pillars of the temple, and with strength adequate to pull them down. If he perished he was fully determined that others should perish with him. Nor would he wait for the execution of his vengeance. Open sesame" were his magic words. The prison doors must open either outwardly or inwardly; outwardly to let him out, or inwardly to let others in. He spoke, and the powers of the State rushed in indecent haste to do his bidding. It was the cowardice of guilt!

The Paterson Affair.

As often as the first May Sunday comes around the German singing societies of Paterson climb a mountain overlooking the town to greet the sun with music. Very likely the custom dates back beyond the time when CESAR built his bridge over the Rhine. Any way, it is a beautiful one.

Yesterday the members of the societies started up the mountain as usual, followed by a throng of their music-loving townsmen, who are early risers on this day, if on no other in the year. Half way up they were met by one DALZELL, a farmer, whose quarrelsome temper has often made work for the courts. He gruffly ordered them off his land, an unfenced and untilled mountain side. There was a parley, during which he threatened several times to shoot them. They laughed at this, and DALZELL ran into his house. When he came out he had a shotgun in his hands. Levelling it at the centre of the throng, he fired. Several persons were slightly wounded by scattering shot; one young man dropped to the ground dead. DALZELL ran into his barn.

For two or three minutes everybody was stupefied. Then a hoarse cry for vengeance made itself heard. Some one slipped behind the barn and set it on fire. DALZELL, gun in hand, ran to the house of a neighbor. This, too, was presently in a blaze. Some policemen rescued DALZELL and conveyed nim to another house, under a pelting hail of stones. They were at once besieged, and the siege lasted for hours. The crowd grew until 5,000 men were clainoring for the life of the murderer. The entire police force of Paterson had now arrived on the scene. The Sheriff, after trying eloquence in vain, hurried down to the town, where the church bells were ringing, and swore in the braver churchgoers as a posse. The aristocratic Light Guards were called upon, but did not respond to the call: they had no ammunition, they said. A Coroner and priest in turn harrangu Amphitrite, and Miantonomoh have reported | little perceptible effect. Finally, while the police covered the foremost besiegers with their cocked revolvers, DALZELL was thrust into a carriage and driven rapidly away. It was not thought safe to keep him in Paterson, and he is now in Newark jail, under lock and key.

Probably it is only a reprieve in his case. Jersey justice, never tender, can be trusted to deal fittingly with so wanton a spiller of human blood.

There are two features of the affair that will set thoughtful readers thinking. and that may well arrest the attention of other readers. One is the suddenness with which the ordinarily peaceable people of a neighboring city, a suburb of New York, while bent on a peaceful errand, were transformed into a howling mob, eager to take the law into their own hands. The other is the weakness displayed by the authorities for long hours in the presence of this mob.

Both these facts suggest unpleasant reflections.

Reason Enough Why Nothing Is Said.

Senator Conkling complains that nothing is being said in favor of Grant. No campaign documents have been printed in his support. The Senator has been often applied to for such documents, but he cannot supply them, because they are not. Many documents have been printed and put in circulation advocating the election of other

candidates, but not one in support of GRANT. Very well, Senator, there is good reason for this. What is there to be said in truth and justice in favor of Gen. GRANT as an executive of civil power? Intelligent Republicans admit that his eight years of administration were eight years of plunder in which rogues and thieves rioted.

If GRANT is put in office again it is for reasons which cannot bear the light of day, and which it would be dangerous to print and circulate.

This week Republican Conventions are to be held in seven States, and Democratic Conventions in two States. The Republicans of isconsin, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and the Democrats of New Hampshire, meet on Wednesday; on Thursday, the Republicans of New Hampshire, New Jersey. Delaware, and Maryland, and the Democrats of Ohio, The Republican Conventions of the two days will add 110 delegates to the 480 already chosen to

The presentation of Jeffenson's desk to Congress has revived the question about the condition of the great revolutionary document that was written on it. In the year 1876, Congress, inspired by centennial events, empowered three officials to "resort to such means as will most effectually restore the writing of the original manuscript of the Declaration of Independence, with the signatures appended there to." The three officials talked over the matter once, and there it dropped. Perhaps it is well that it should have dropped, for some of the means proposed for the so-called restoration were barbarous. Ready penmen, for example, professed their ability to go over the fading signatures of the signers, retouch-

document itself has been copied and photographed in a way to insure its preservation

or, if there be any doubt about this, officially attested photo-lithographs and steel engravings should be made and put by for posterity. But when the substance is thus made sure, the original form is nothing if not genuine. Possibly unobjectionable chemical processes of restoration may be found; but to employ a writing master to do over the autographs of the signers would be a vile patching. The value would at once be gone. Far better would be the faint outlines of the original document, which, if almost illegible, at least would be

genuine. The rush of voyagers to Europe is almost as remarkable in its way as the counter-tide of immigration. The passenger business of the outward-bound ocean steamships has never seen so great as now, except, possibly, in the Paris and London World's Fair years. The season of European travel began early with the pleasure seckers this year, and the many engagements made for cabins as far ahead as midsummer show that the outflow will be heavy and long-continued. A month hence, all the going passenger ships will be uncomfortably crowded, as these arriving are now. The year is a prosperous one for the steamship companies, and many of them have to put on extra steamers.

Even if the Paterson Light Guards had no ammunition yesterday, they had their muskets and bayonets, we suppose. At any rate they had their legs, and those should have carried them to the aid of the authorities-ammunition or no ammunition. It is not once in twenty times that a militia company has to actually fire on rioters, and in this case the rioters would not have known that the guns were unloaded. The uniform of the Paterson Light Guards is said to be a particularly gorgeous one. There is an old proverb to the effect that fine feathers do not make fine birds. We are glad to learn that some of the members of the company asked the authorities to make use of them as special policemen.

The architects SNOOK and ROBERT H. ROBERT, in their restricted opinion regarding the safety of the Madison Square Garden for the coming dog show, have about hit the mark, They hold that the building is safe" for the purposes to which the managers of the bench show propose to put it." As the galleries are not to be used at all, and the doors on Madison avenue are to be closed, this opinion shows that the VANDERBILT railroad company's structure, for which several thousand dollars rent a week is demanded, will probably not fall down of its own weight and kill the spectators, provided there is no dancing, and no more excitement than a dog show ought to produce. This may be a correct judgment; but have the architects carefully calculated whether the howling and velning of a thousand dogs may not bring down the roof or force asunder the frail wells?

KEMBLE may count himself lucky that his lot fell in Pennsylvania, and not in New Jersey. Mr. John R. Bogent of Hackensack, in the latter State, was convicted on Thursday of obtaining money under false pretences, sentenced on Friday to three years' imprisonment. and ate his breakfast on Saturday in Trenton

If all reports are true, the finances of Jersey City need overhauling badly. But even if the condition of things over there had been much worse than it is, it would still have been our duty to condemn the men who, in applying to Judge Knapp to order an investigation. falsely made oath that they had paid taxes on Jersey City real estate within a year. As holy George Herbert said, "Nothing can need

It is explained that the recent rigorous enforcement of the Sunday law by the Mayor of Louisville was due to his fund of "grim humor." But the citizens whose milk was soured by the thunder on Saturday night did not enjoy the joke when they found that they couldn't get sweet milk on Sunday. The humorous Mayor's action was a blessing to the preachers, for it gave them fresh topics, and insured interested heavers. One of them embraced the opportunity to advance some cogent reasons why preaching could be stopped on Sunday if it were a violation of the law. It was not, he said, a necessary part of the observation of the Lord's day, and if stopped, a deal of fooiish pulpit gabble would cease. Besides, there would be no loss; for the saloons, beer gardens, and variety shows did more harm on one Sunday than all the preachers did good in a week of Sundays. Moreover, the preachers could make the city tremble" with preaching on week days.

For several years the Protestant Episcopal Church has been at peace within itself. The old jealousies and rancors between High Church and Low Church, which had so long rent dioceses and agitated General Convenions and alienated brother from brother, seemed to have smouldered out. The clergy of the different parties, weary of contention and strife, seemed to have ratified a tacit truce of mutual tolerance and charity. We have seen of late years a rivalry in pious works that has given the Protestant Episcopal Church a new standing in the land, and has led impartial observers to predict for it a fruitful future.

But if the next General Convention does not find the old fires of contention blazing up again, no thanks will be due to the Bishops of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. of these prelates undertook, some time ago, to put a stop within his diocese to certain pracnces, such as the placing of flowers upon the altar or communion table—practices sanctioned by usage, and common to the great majority of Anglican churches throughout the world. The second drove out of his diocese with an inhibition a clergyman addicted to candles and crosses. Now the third Bishop, Dr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania, has availed himself of a hitherto unused canon to admonish the rector of a socalled ritualistic church in Philadelphia to at nce and utterly change his methods of confucting public worship. Of course the rector will disregard the admonition, and, equally of course, the Bishop will set the machinery of ecclesinstical inw in motion to enforce compliance with it. It is a safe prediction that this mild persecution will not tend to diminish the numbers of the so-called Ritualists, while it is sure to make sympathy for them among the more conservative churchmen, who, for their own part, can see to read their prayer books without lighting up altar candles.

Doutless these Bishops are conscientious in what they have done, and they may have noted wisely and for the best interests of the Church in the long run. We simply note the fact that the era of good feeling in the Protestant Episcopal communion seems to be drawing to a close

Bishop Simpson thinks it is a fine thing, and a mark of progress, that Methodist General Conferences nowadays sit in opera houses. He expressed himself to this effect at Cincinnati on Saturday. What view the early Methodist Bishops, the Assumys and Whatcoars and Georges, would have taken of the matter is an nteresting speculation.

One thing is certain, however. There are deyout Methodists herenbouts who thought the selection by a preceding General Conference of the stage of the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the consecration of Bishops, and the accompanying celebration of the eucharist, lacked little of being a sacrilegious scandal, and who think so still.

Probable Sugar Tariff Changes WASHINGTON, April 30 .- The Tariff sub-com

mittee of the Ways and Means has practically completed its work, and will report a bill to the full committee ich, without material amendment, will probably be submitted to the Hause. Considerable difficulty was experienced in agreeing to a bill to change the duty on sugar. The sub-committee will, it is understood, recom-mend the imposition of the billowing duties on sugar. Melado, 185. No. 7 Duto, standard and under, 218. From No. 8 to No. 13 inclusive, 250. No. 44 to No. 16 inclusive, 281. No. 17 to No. 20 inclusive, 417, above No. 20, 207. The crystallizable less of smarrs under No. 7 is made as degrees. To theory of the recommendation of these rates is to convert 30 nor recommendation of these rates is to convert 30 nor recommendation of these

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CON-

HARRISBURG, May 1.-It was impossible o estimate clearly the nature and value of the results of the late Democratic Convention, in the midst of the turmoil and excitement which promised so much evil, and yet ended in so

As between Sepator Wallace and Speaker Randall, perhaps the vote on the unit rule was the best test of the strength of each, and that was very close. Mr. Wallace made a determined fight for the imposition of the unit rule, while Mr. Randall led the opposition. They both spoke on the proposition; they personally led their respective forces, and it was the only occasion upon which they confronted each other publicly in any other spirit but that of real or apparent amity. On this question Mr. Randall had made up the issue weeks ago, and he had thrown himself flercely into the struggle for a free delegation to Cincinnati. But he was dreadfully weighted by the precedent set by the Tilden men at Syracuse, and it is now very clear that Mr. Randall has all along been south stronger in this State than Mr. Tilden.

The "peace and harmony" arrangement, which averted the bitterest faction fight ever seen in Pennsylvania, was decidedly and in every point of view advantageous to the anti-Wallace people. It not only gave them the oys-ter and the Wallace men the shell, but it took the oyster away from the latter, who had it in possession, in order to give it to their enemies. It recognized the success of the revolution in Philadelphia, and seated the forty-six delegates of the County Committee with 23 votes, where it had none before, and these 23 votes were decisive. This settlement was due primarily to the intense desire of the country Democracy for harmony, and a fixed determination to enforce it if possible. But, after all has been said. the party will learn in due time that it is mainly indebted to two of these so-called Philadelphia factionists-Samuel J. Randall and Lewis C. Cassidy-for the peace and order which it enjoys to-day. Mr. Cassidy was equally supported in his work by Messrs. Barger and McGowan of the City Committee, and Mr. Randall by Messre Reade, Sanders, and others of the County Committee. All the talk of arbitration from outside is absurd. The Philadelphians made the settlement themselves, and are entitled to all the

credit of it. The platform is the declaration of last year. with the addition of a resolution denouncing the Great Fraud, and cailing upon the people to right it at the polls, which was drawn by the same hand as the others. On the Riot bill, on corporate abuses, and on the question of compelling the railroads to accept and obey the Constitution, and thereby make an end of local freight discriminations and other crying evils. the resolutions are the deliberate expression of the most extreme wing of the party. In other words, it is Mr. Randail's State policy duly set

up a second time.

The delegation to Cincinnati is an independent one from top to bottom. The Tilden element in it is the most pronounced, although it is probably not a full third. In the delegation, as in the Convention, I think that Mr Randall is again stronger than Mr. Tilden—that is to say, Mr. Randall could, under certain favoring circumstances, get more votes for himself as a Presidential candidate than he could carry to Mr. Tilden. But the delegation is under nobody's control; the defeat of the unit rule was intended for notice that it should not be. It is not for Tilden, Hancock, or Randall, but for the man who can poll the most votes against Grant, and it will look out that man from the list of candidates with the utmost caution, and with regard only to two qualifications-a pure article of Democracy and manifest availability The spirit which governed the Convention will be very likely to prevail in the delegation, and I shall be greatly astonished if it does not show itself a more harmonious body without the coercive unit rule than it would have been

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Inasmuch as certain newspapers calling themselves Republican, notably the Cincinnati omercial, the Chicago Tribune, the New York Tribune, and the Springfield Republican, have maliciously and wantonly aspersed the private character of Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant, ex-President of the United States, by publishing calumnies, libels, and falsehoods regarding his conduct while in office from 1869 to 1877, and by affirming him to be a man with an unclean record, unfit to receive the votes of honest Republicans for another term as President;

And inasmuch as these vile slanders have had extensive circulation within the party, to the injury of Gen. Grant's reputation and considerably to the detriment of his political pros-

The following certificates have been obtained from Republicans who knew him intimately during his previous terms in office:

I am perfectly willing to testify to the personal integrity of Gen. U. S. Grant. I was long familiar with the unspoken motives governing his public acts, and recall no instance in which he failed to approve himself by m own standards of honor and honesty. House of Representatives, April 20, 1880.

I cheerfully concur in the above opinion.

J-ns Ro-cn. I consider Gen. Grant a thoroughly honest and patri-

otic man. I deeply regretted the circumstances which severed our official relations, and still continue to cherish for his character the warmest and sincerest admiration. While a member of Gen. Grant's Administration I close

studied him. He was, it anything, Quixotic in his

moral sensitiveness. We all thought him almost to scrupulous in his exaction of strict virtue on the part of

those around him. Grouds Lindauler W-11-ws. In uniting to bear witness to the commendable private character of ex. President Grant, we repeat the striking increase recently used by the New York Trees. "There ould be no stronger testimony to the massive symmetry of his (Gen. Grant's) character than the varied and even contradictory motives by which those are animated who desire to see him again chosen to the Presidency of the

Verily, "the steps of a good man are ordered by the J. P. N. ww. S. D. D. Dick H. his Sgr. S. AL-X-ND-R R. SH-PH-RD.

Oh, the old man is solid. He wouldn't stenl a cent. I

Oir, the old man is solid. He would see will go on the stand and swear to this, if necessary Han.

Brought into intimate relations with Gen. Grant during the term of his first Administration, when I was Vice President. I searned to esteem him as one good man esteems another. Although he never professed religion (that is to say, sever made public profession), there was something near

akin to true picty in the rectitude of his life. Those four years, with their atmosphere of moral purity, are beautiful to look back upon. SCH-TL-R C-LT-L

In the Republicant of Pennsylvania : This is to certify that Gen Ulysses S. Grant is "right." Put him through as you would me. He understands Ad dinon, Division, and Silence. W. H. K-ERLE.

DAUPHIN COUNTY JAIL, April 28, 1880.

All in Splendld Health. From the Consumiti Commercia WASHINGTON, April 29.-Senator Kernan to-, in speaking of the physical condition of Horatio ymour, says that he sees Mr. Seymour every time h goes to Utics, and that he is apparently in good health and his step clastic. Senator Gordon, who has just re-turned from New York, saw Mr. Tilden. He says Mr. Tilden is as lively as a cricket, and on the occasion of the son-stor's call he found Mr. Tilden engaged in a regular rough-and-tumble play with two large maxiffs, which

in part of his household. Gen. Hancock, when here

the other day, was in superb condition, and looked good for a hundred years to come. Senator Thurman's stop is as steady and his longs as powerful as they were thirty

years ago, and Senator Bayard, the youngest of all, is an athlete in mind and hody. So it seems that no considerations of health need be weighed against any of the promient Democratic candidates for the Presidency.

The River and Harbor Bill. WASHINGTON, May 2.- The amount of the River and Barbor Appropriation bill, as agreed upon by Committee on Commerce, is \$8,040,500. This is said

NOT AN UNPLEASANT TRIP.

Congress Committee to Float Lelsurely Bown the Mississippi River.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- The House Committee on Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River started yesterday for St. Louis, whence the members will sail slowly down the Mississippi River to its mouth an return. The committee makes this trip under authority given at the extra session. Before departure, however, the members asked the House to grant \$5,000 from the contingent fund to make the trip. The members of the committee will be accompanied by acertain members of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission. The object of this trip is alleged to be a desire on the part of the members to obtain some idea of the banks, shoals, and configuration of the great inland water course. The Improvement Commission has made two reports to the committee. The members of the committee will probably be divided in their opinions regarding the most practicable method of widening and deepening the channel. Of the thirteen members of the committee live live in the neighborhood of the river, and are familiar with its varying phases. The report of the commission, and the information to be imparted by their associates, certainly ought to give the other eight committeemen ample information upon which to base an opinion, without putting the Government to the expense of which a recognition to the high deliability of such a recognition to the members of the committee of the c the House to grant \$5,000 from the contingent out putting the Government to the expense of such a protracted trip at this delightful season

SPORTS OF THE DAY.

Young John William Dakden of England who proposes to give any rifleman in the world eight soints in eighty shots, at 500 yards, is likely to find cus mers on this side of the Atlantic. The 500 vard dis ance, a mid-range, is one of the best for making high scores. John William Dakden has probably, by exclu sive practice at this one distance, perfected himself in it but we doubt whether he could afford to give eight point to some American amateurs. However, as he is willing to hazard \$1,250 a side and a 100-guines challenge cup or his faith in his superiority, and to give or take \$250 to expenses to any part of the world, it will be easy to pur John William Dakden's professed superiority to the test The professional base ball season of 1880 opened of Saturday, with all the cight League clubs playing. The Chicago Club defeated the Cincinnati, 4 to 3; the Providence the Boston, 8 to 0; the Buffalo the Cleveland, 7 t the Worcester the Troy, 13 to 1. The National Assoc ation, which in 1877 had seven clubs, thirteen in 1879 and nine in 1879, opens this year with only three, and two of them, the Albany and the National, played a tigame, 4 to 4, with eleven innings, on Saturday. Were the price of admission to professional games reduced, the popularity would increase in a greater ratio.

Bogardus on Saturday had his revenge upon Erb, Jr who lately plucked the veteran's laurels, defeating th roung pigeon shooter by 80 points against 83. But the challenge was liegardus's, and so were the terms, and the defeat was too close for the older shooter not t foresee a growing wonder in the building wing shot of St. Joseph. Each has now won a match, and Erb., Jr., can properly demand the rubber, this time with his own choice of yards rise, traps, and other details.

Courtney's secret rig is now said to be only a pair of eculiar oars that Mr. Baines has made for him. There used be no mystery in this, nor any fear that scalls of any shape will be thrown out by the referce. As Courtney is credited with a doubt lest his new rig may be disallowed, has he something besides the oars in reserve? For a long time few people have ever expected to see Courtney venture himself again in any race which would be a sheer test of skill in racing between himself and square and equal terms, without rigs or tricks of any kind, he will agreeably disappoint a great many people who will greatly appland him, whether he wins or loses, for being good enough to row simply in order to get rid forever of a match which has long become a publ

Panchot and Paher were naturally used up on Satu day night, at Buffalo, after completing respectively 40 miles and 405 miles in a six-days footrace, of twelv hours a day. Two weeks ago, in the similar race at Providence, Sullivan made 385 miles and Guyon 378, the former record being considered very good; but the Buffalo race has greatly surpassed it. When the Jersey pastry cook tackled the Buffalo p stman on the latter's own soil, the result was a desperate struggle. There is to be an international rife match between

England and the United States this summer, after all and, although it is called a "friendly match," and may be styled informal, it will create much interest. The match was arranged last fall by Sir Henry Halford, when he was here with the English team, and will be shot at Wimbledon in July, by teams of four men, representing respectively the United States and England. The conditions will be the same as in the previous internation matches, the distances being 800, 400, and 1,000 yards. Just who are to shoot has not been decided. The match will be especially interesting as the first long-distance match ever shot by an American team at Wimbledon, or anywhere else in England.

A Hancock Man. To the Epron of The Sun-Sir: I still see the name of Senator David Davis mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency. I cannot but believe that the men who advocate his nomination are suemies of the Democratic party. While I believe Senator Davis to be an honest and able man, I do not believe that he would receive the votes of old-time Democrat that he would receive the votes of old-time Democrats. This is no time for experimenting with Independents. We must have a man whose Democracy is not doubted if we wish to beat Gradi and the third term. There are scores of such men in the Democratic party among whom are Senator Thurman of Ohia, Joel Farker of New Jersey, Samile J. Tiden, and others. But the one man whose name would draw the entire anti-Grant Republican vote is teen. W. S. Hancock of Pennsylvania. He has been a lite-long Democrat, and would poil the solid Democratic vote.

ite.

I shall support the nominee of the Democratic Convenon, but my first choice is Gen. Hancook.

NEWARE, N. J., April 27.

A Young DEMOCRAT.

The Case of Mrs. Barney.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to say that the account given of Mrs. Amand Barney's death is inaccurate. In the first place, Mrs. Barney was not in destitute circumstances, for she had persona property enough to have kept her constortably, but sh would not part with it. Nor was she triendless. I vis-ibet her nearly every week, and remained two or three deel her hearly every week, and remained two or three days at a time. I went to see her last Tuesday, and remained till sie died. Her neighbors were kind and watchittel it was not necessary to hire a watching in watch her body. But Dr. Burns seen a man to watch her property. Dr. Burns would not allow the or any one property. Dr. Burns would not allow the or any one Joseph Smith to attend to Sor did Dr. Burns houry Mr. Joseph Smith to attend to Sor did Dr. Burns houry Mr. Joseph Smith to attend to Sor did Dr. Burns houry man to be the Burns had avranged everything. It is a duty I owe to Mr. Barney's neighbors and to invesit to contradet the published statements.

ANNE M. Whistiam, 172 East 18th street. P. S.—I enclose several postal cards received by me from Mrs. Barney, which prove that she was not without triends.

Sound Sense from Alabama.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I like the way Tix Sen exposes frauds, the way it handles the Presidential question and the third term; in short, the way it shines in on all dark things. But the way it used Nantagood man Nanaratra, Marenzo County, Ala . April 20

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thanks or the editorial of Saturday morning in regard to the Freedman's Bank. detal. They have ten per cent, on hand, which might be intal the depositors. As it is two years muc the last dividend was declared. It is about time we were naid something, as we need it very migh. If they have any conscience let them pay a dividend at once.

MANY DEPOSITORS.

_ Audigram.

To the Editor of the Sux-Sir. I suggest the following for the name of a message by telephone. Audiciam. How is that? A message must be audible to the person or the receiver, and so the name suggests itself, all phonogram, telephones, and other phans to the contrary notwith standing. I hope to see the name in the lexicum one of these days.

BROGELYN. April 28.

BROGELYN. April 28. BROOKLYN, April 28.

Higher Pay on the Horse Rallroads. A meeting of the drivers on the Fourth, Third

and Second avenue and blue line railreads was held yesterday at Forty fifth street and Second avenue to or not ber the question of incher wages. The emplayers to the Sixth Avenue Conneary asked for an advance everal days are and were given to cente a day nor income the several days are not were given to cente a day nor in the wine net yesterday thought that their companies and affect to make the same raise, and they decided to ask for it, without threatening a strike.

Old Portraits Burned.

ALBANY, May 2 .- A fire this morning in the office of Olcott & King, lawyers, in the State Bank build ing at State and James streets, caused a loss of about \$5.183. Among the articles destroyed were old and variable beatraits of Thurbow Word, John Tashor, Rev. Pressdont of the State Bank, and Ruins II. King, senior, and wife.

Extinct after 100 Years' Residence. William Huntring of Southampton, while ex-

cavating for a cellar, came upon the ruins of what was once the foundation of a house. The town records show that a family hained flowers were the occupants of the boses during the first hundred years of the town, and became extinct about the lims of the Revolution.

Abandoning the Life Saving Stations. The life saving crews on the southern coast

-America has now nearly one hundred ariotics of native granes under cultivation, and mo

an eight blindred varieties of pears. -The gold fever is spreading in Georgia, specially in White County, where ore istound in nuggets, me weighing 106 pennyweights has been obtained.

-Two girls at a Cincinnati boarding ool, though of wealthy and reputable parentage, stole \$70 worth of books from the library, sold them for \$15

Ole Bull, now living at Cambridge, has ported four Norwegian ponies, the only ones in this unitry, one at which, a handsome stallion, is valued at

\$2,000, and the others at \$1,000 each. -Dr. Post cured Green Hall of a fever at Stanton, Ky., and Hall would not pay the bill. The phy-sician could not put Hall back into the fever, but he made him an invalid again by shooting him. -Foreigners henceforward will have fewer

pportunities to become acquainted with Russian literture, the Government having forbidden the exportation of Russian books without official permission, which is to be granted only after a careful perusal of the works. -Harvey Telford was murdered by Geo. . Hays, in Marion County, Illinois, in 1879. The dead man's family erected over his grave a granite shaft, sur

nounted by a large butcher knife, and on the stone is his inscription: "Murdered by George W. Hays, Harvey felford. Died Jun 18, 1879, aged 22 y's, 6 mo., 6 d's," In a recent letter from Garibaldi to Baron Swift, the President of the Suciety of Atheists at Tenice, occurs this paragraph: "I wish that Italians

could understand that the atheism we profess is synon-mous with freedom, reason, and science, and that its aim s todestroy the worst of human plagues—clericalism." -Two Cheyenne men made a wager as to which could hold a wasp longest in his hand. One pri vately rubbed his hand with chloroform; but he lost after all, for the drug soon evaporated, and the waspstung viciously on recovering its senses, while the other

had selected a male wasp, knowing that such do not sting -Miss Emily Faithfull, whose visit to this ountry some years ago ir remembered with pleasure and interest by all who met her here, proceses returning o the United States in September to deliver a lecture on Modern Extravognoce—Its Cause and Cure," which has een received with favor all over England, and, it is said, has not been without good results -The daughter of a Shrewsbury (Eng.)

farmer went to the pantry to get a loaf of bread that had been baked eight days before. As she carried it she was considerably alarmed, as most young women would be, o see first one mouse and then another leap from the oaf. Ou cutting it open, a cosey nest was round in the -During March, 83 vessels left the Mersey with 13,363 passencers. Of these, 12,167 went to the United States, 812 to British North America, 170 to South America, 28 to Australia, 67 to the East Indies, 21 to the

West Indies, 62 to China, and 36 to the west coast of Airca. The nationalities of the emigrants were: Eng. Hsb. 5.033; Scotch, 82; Irish, 2.287; foreign, 5.014. -Brigandage is assuming threatening proportions in Spain, where there are now at least thir teen bands of brigands actively and profitably at work. The most celebrated leaders of these bands are: "Juanil-lones," whose headquarters are in the Bierras: "El Terribile," in the province of Alcazar: "Ei Zurdo," in the neighborhood of Malaga; "Agul," in the Asturias; "Mi

uchile" and "Rubic," in Grenada.

—The will of the late Duke of Portland has been sworn under a larger amount of personalty-\$7,500,000-than that under which any peer's will has ever been sworn before, with the exception of the late Lord Dysart, whose personalty was about a million and a half more: but that was the result of a very busy and ery penurious life, whereas the Duke was a tree spender

ery few peers have more than \$500,000 per -Mrs. Sneathen of Kent County. Mich. wants a divorce from Mr. Sneathen. She doesn't set up in her complaint the usual charges of ill treatment drunkenness, failure to provide, or incompatibility of asposition, but simply that the marriage was a purely isiness contract, and that Mr. Sneathen had failed to orty acres of land as a return for her tecoming Mrs

Sneathen, and then failed to do so. -A company of foreign capitalists have petitioned the Italian Parliament to be allowed to con-vert the celebrated wills of San Donato into a gambling establishment similar to that of Monte Carlo, and to those that formerly existed at Baden Baden and Homburg. The company are ready to deposit in the hands of the Town Council of Florence \$2,000,000 as security, and to assume all the debts of the city if the privilege be granted for the term of thirty years.

John Ivy and Florence Seymark planned to clope from Elizabeth City, N. C., but the girl's father stopped them by shooting John. But the wound was slight, and served to heighten the order of the lovers. They resolved to fiv on the following might, and John arrived at midnight in a close carriage. Florence discov ered that her wary tather had taken all of her clother out of her room, except what she slept in. She said she would not be thwarted by such a trivial obstacle, and she

wasn't, for she rode away to a ciergyman in her night -The Rev. Messrs. McSwain, Capers, Smith, and Duncan of South Carolina had each a son The boys were about the same age, and were playmates ser colfellows, and college chums. They not only ro meand studied together at Wofford College, but were gradu-ated first, second, third, and tourth in the same class. They next went into the same office to study law, but the war soon broke out, and they enlisted together in Jen

buried in one grave. A monument was lately erected -The news will be received with regret that in Egypt the hand of the destroyer is at work. A traveller who has recently visited the pyramids at Gheezeh, and whose investigations extended to Sakka-rah, Dashoor, and Maydoon, reports that not only was the work of destruction proceeding at a remote place like Dashoor, but at the very scene of M. Mariette's operations. There have been removed from immediately under the entrance to the Great Pyramid some four or five large stones, and this traveller, a correspondent of the Egyption Gazete, was informed, on what he could not but recard as trustworthy authority, that this wanter act had been committed by order of the Khedive, the stone being required for the building of the new mosque which so greatly overshadows the beautiful mosque of

-The following are the practices in St. Clement's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, which are mentioned as objectionable by Bishop Stevens: "Gem flections, prostrations, bowing to or before the Lord's table by the elergy and choristers; the use of candles in the chancel beyond what are need if for the purpose of giving light; the wearing of various kinds of vestment and ornaments by the clerky other than the usual and recognized vestments, which have been worn by the clerky of this discess from the beginning; the elevation of the bread and wine during or after the consecration of tetices, hymns, and rites in the celebration of the Holy formulation which are not authorized by the Book of

The attention of the Russian Government is considerably occupied with the theological semi maries of that country, which seem to be hotbeds of Si llism. The clergy forms in Russia a distinct coass, and the theological students, who are of rgymen's sone, are kept in strict confinement within the seminary walls, where they lead a most unbappy like. Without this restraint would be impossible, it is said, to recruit the ranks of the clergy. When they leave college their hearts are full of hatred for a Government which has treated them so harsbly; they readly listen to revelutionary suggestions, from whatever quarter they may come, and upon returning to their native villages become apostles of Schillism. It is hardly expected, however, that the vernment will endeavor to check the evil of than by viscent means-a course which will inevitably

-A number of years ago Jacob Baughman was thurdered a Zaneaville, this. On the might of the murder, a man living in the regionerimed dreamed that he saw Baughman surrounded at his own firesels by three men, heard their conversation and saw them strike the tand blow. He recognized every face, and when Banglunon fell dead the dreamer awake, i.e. and sweat. The next day a neighbor assist him if he had beard or the morder. "What marker?" "Old Josh Banglunan has been hilled?" "Hold on, stor rank to ce," such the Josh in the last his dream, conting the name of the men his away is the details corresponded with these known of the more three men, heard their conversation and saw then ter. The dreamer would not tell the names of the 1988 to saw, although a lawyer frequently important followed on. A ten days ago be was asked again. It was the be day that the alleged assaults of the arrested. "They are on the right track," he answered, but would say no more.

-M. Michael Dragomanoff, formerly proeasor at the University of Karff and new a new looks Hussian Revolutionary Occasionation, has sold-A letter to tien. Melikelf, stating the conditions of the Russian revenitioneds with a conclude an arm with the dicertificent, which has been extensive culated at St. Petersonic. These man inches to ad the measures ordered by them, and also or the vi-tional decrees of 1873. B. Abriding of the si-bumis established for the hearing of rights for its An amorety and restoration of rights to the siwhich are been deprived or them in making inof Long Island abandoned the stations yesterday for the easent. No lives were jost by wrechs in the course of third section, with all its agents marghines to prisonment without trial a treat to prisonment without trial a treat to prisonment without trial. prisonment without trial at tirant is re-Weak lungs are cruckly racked and the general strength gradually wasted by a persistent, deep-scaled cough, which Dr. Jarre's Expectorant may be relied on occurry you will derive certain benefit from it, also, if troubled with all the means at its command.